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EEC – TUNISIA COOPERATION AGREEMENT

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACP	: African, Caribbean and Pacific States signatory to the Lomé Convention
CAP	: Common Agricultural Policy
CCT	: Common Customs Tariff
ECU	: European Currency Unit
EIB	: European Investment Bank
EEC	: European Economic Community
GATT	: General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GNP	: Gross National Product
GSP	: Generalized System of Preferences
MCA	: Monetary compensatory amounts
OJ	: Official Journal of the European Communities
OPT	: Outward processing traffic

GLOSSARY

CAP	: The common agricultural policy aims to rationalize agricultural production and establish a Community system of aids and import surveillance. It encompasses over 95% of the Community's agricultural production.
ECU	: The monetary unit used by the Community for financial aid. It is calculated on the basis of a basket comprising the currencies of the ten EEC Member States and represents a weighted average of their market values.
MCA	: Monetary compensatory amounts make allowance for differences between basic prices in trade within the Community.
Levies	: Levies amount to countervailing duties charged on imports in order to offset export aid granted by another country.
Reference price	: This price applies to imports of fruit and vegetables and is intended to protect Community producers. It serves as an indicator for the internal market price within the Community.

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EEC - TUNISIA COOPERATION AGREEMENT

The Cooperation Agreement signed in April 1976 between Tunisia and the European Community was the outcome of a process dating back to the Treaties of Rome. In 1957 the signatories to the Treaties had sketched out the principle of this type of agreement in a Declaration of intent, which stated that the Community was ready to conclude conventions for economic association with the independent countries of the franc area in so far as they were "anxious to maintain and intensify the traditional trade flows between the Member States of the European Economic Community and these independent countries and to contribute to the economic and social development of the latter".

However, it was not until October 1963 that Tunisia officially requested the opening of negotiations on an association agreement of unlimited duration which would cover financial and technical cooperation and labour questions as well as trade arrangements.

After long-drawn-out negotiations an agreement was signed in March 1969, but although it established an association it covered trade arrangements only. The difficulty of working out solutions which would reconcile the interests of Community and Mediterranean agricultural producers had already been encountered.

In the long term the 1969 agreement was geared to establishing a free trade area; it gave Tunisia free access to the Community market for nearly all its industrial products and preferential arrangements for certain agricultural products.

In 1972, the Heads of the nine States which now formed the Community established the "overall Mediterranean policy", whereby they tried to take an overall view of their future relations with Mediterranean countries and, in so doing, establish the essential points of the agreements to be concluded or renewed with the countries concerned. Within this framework, increased importance was given to the question of financial and technical cooperation with the Maghreb countries.

Parallel negotiations began with the three Maghreb countries in July and October 1973. They continued in autumn 1974 and in April 1975 and were completed in the first half of January 1976.

The EEC-Tunisia Cooperation Agreement was signed in Tunis on 25 April 1976 and an Interim Agreement enabled the trade provisions to be implemented without delay pending the official entry into force of the Cooperation Agreement on 1 November 1978 after ratification by the national parliaments.

I. The principles of the Agreement

The aim of the Agreement is to establish "wide-ranging cooperation" between Tunisia and the Community and it does in fact make it possible to combine the various operations likely to contribute towards the economic and social development of Tunisia through trade, economic, technical and financial cooperation and cooperation in the social field.

The Agreement is of unlimited duration, so that this comprehensive cooperation is set in the perspective necessary to enable longer-term development problems to be tackled. For instance, only if market access is guaranteed for an unlimited period can productive investment (particularly in the industrial sector) be stimulated to an extent far exceeding the Community's financial contribution to the investment.

This forward-looking outlook is one of the main factors of dynamic cooperation but the dynamic approach is also sustained by the institutional mechanisms provided for by the Agreement, enabling the results obtained to be evaluated, certain measures to be defined in greater detail and, if necessary, new ones planned. There is a permanent dialogue within a set of institutions comprising a Council of Ministers, assisted by a Committee at plenipotentiary level and, if necessary, specialized committees, and this dialogue can also be extended to embrace representatives of political interests. Specific dates were also set for examining the results of the Agreement and any improvements which might be made. The next meetings for this purpose are planned for 1983, but they will probably not be held until the details of Spain's accession to the EEC have been fixed.

However, the cooperation has to be complementary to Tunisia's own efforts to meet the objectives and priorities of its development plans and programmes. Particular emphasis is laid on regional cooperation (there are other provisions in the Agreement to encourage regional cooperation, particularly the application of cumulation between Maghreb countries under the rules of origin) and the execution of integrated schemes in which several types of operation are combined (e.g. training, investment aid and trade promotion).

In addition to the Community's financial participation in the development of production and economic infrastructure in Tunisia, a vast field of action has been opened up in the following:

- marketing and sales promotion;
- industrial cooperation, through the organization of contacts between firms, by making it easier to acquire patents on favourable terms, working to remove non-tariff barriers, etc.;
- the encouragement of private investment;
- cooperation in the fields of science, technology and the environment;
- cooperation in the fisheries sector;
- exchanges of information on trends in the economic and financial situation;
- cooperation in the field of energy, encouraging participation by Community operators in programmes for the exploration, production and processing of energy resources and the proper performance of long-term contracts for the delivery of petroleum products.

Financial resources

An initial Financial Protocol covering a five-year period and worth 95 million European units of account (i.e. 115 million ECU) made it possible for cooperation to take concrete form.

At the end of 1981 a new Protocol was negotiated for a total amount of 139 million ECU, which will enable cooperation to be continued. The details of this new Protocol and a summary of the operations carried out under the first one are given in a later section.

Tunisia's obligations: no reciprocity but most-favoured-nation treatment

In many sectors there is no comparison between the level of competitiveness of the Tunisian economy and that of the Community Member States. There was therefore no question of introducing reciprocal trade concessions.

However, Tunisia is required to apply the most-favoured-nation clause to the Community (Article 26 of the Agreement). This means that Tunisia is required to grant the Ten trade treatment no less favourable than that accorded to other non-member countries. The only exceptions concern measures adopted with a view to the economic integration of the Maghreb countries, measures benefiting the developing countries and matters relating to customs unions or free trade areas of which Tunisia is a member.

Tunisia is entitled to introduce new customs duties or quantitative restrictions with respect to the Community, or to step up measures already in force, where they are necessary to protect emergent industries. The Cooperation Council set up by the Agreement decides whether the measures are justified and in no case must there be discrimination between EEC Member States.

II. Trade arrangements for imports into the EEC

The object of the trade measures, according to Article 8 of the Agreement, is to promote trade between the Contracting Parties and to "ensure a better balance in their trade, with a view to increasing the rate of growth of Tunisia's trade and improving the conditions of access for its products to the Community market".

The trade measures in the Agreement cover most of Tunisia's agricultural and industrial products. The Interim Agreement brought these measures into force on 1 July 1976, before ratification by the national parliaments.

Products covered by the Agreement

All products originating in Tunisia other than those covered by the common agricultural policy - that is, raw materials and industrial products, including ECSC products - have free access to the Community market: they are exempt from customs duties and are not subject to quantitative restrictions. As will be seen further on, textiles and clothing products constitute a major exception as regards the latter principle.

The term "originating" applies to all products accompanied by a certificate of origin. Products not entirely produced in Tunisia are covered by specific rules of origin.

All products originating in Tunisia which are not covered by the common agricultural policy may be "imported into the Community free of quantitative restrictions and measures having equivalent effect, and of customs duties and charges having equivalent effect" (Article 9). In other words, they

have free access to the Community market.

Where customs duties imposed on entry into the Community comprise a protective component and a fiscal component, reductions can be granted on the protective element only.

This means that the EEC Member States may continue to use customs duties as a source of revenue but not as a means of protecting their industries from competition from Tunisian industries.

Rules of origin for Tunisian goods

Under the EEC-Tunisia Agreement products originating in Tunisia and not covered by the EEC's common agricultural policy enjoy duty-free access to the Community. In order to enjoy this advantage Tunisian products must satisfy certain conditions laid down in the second Protocol to the Agreement. This Protocol defines the concept of "originating products" and how it should be applied.

Refined petroleum products are not covered by the origin Protocol and separate rules of origin apply in each EEC Member State. However, any refined petroleum product obtained from Tunisian crude oil will have originating status.

Definition of an originating product

Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and the Community consist of one zone for the purposes of application of the origin rules.

(a) A product is considered to be "originating" if it has been entirely produced ("wholly obtained") in the country concerned e.g. a tomato picked from a plant growing in Tunisia is an originating tomato.

(b) Sufficient working or processing

A product can also be considered to be "originating" if sufficient working or processing has been carried out in the zone. "Sufficient working or processing" is defined as that working or processing which places the final product under a different tariff heading in the Customs Cooperation Council Nomenclature from that of the non-originating material imported into the zone.

There are two lists of exceptions to this general rule, called Lists A and B. List A states that in addition to the change of tariff heading products must also fulfil some extra conditions. List B states that originating status may be conferred on products meeting certain conditions, even where there is no change of tariff heading.

The rules in Lists A and B are either "specific rules" relating to special processes and inputs which must be used or may be used, or else "percentage rules" specifying the maximum proportion of the value of the product which can come from outside the zone.

Some products are listed in both Lists A and B, in which case the conditions of both lists must be fulfilled. If both lists refer to a percentage rule then the proportion of non-originating imported parts

cannot exceed the higher percentage. In no circumstances can the two percentages be added together.

A product originating in the zone is allocated to a country of origin (i.e. Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia or the Community) as follows. The country of origin is that where the last working or processing is carried out provided it is more than the minimal processing outlined in (c) below. In the latter case it is the country before.

(c) Minimal processing

Whether or not a change of tariff heading has taken place and the Lists A and B rules have been satisfied, more than a minimal amount of processing must take place. For example the following processes are considered as "minimal" and do not involve sufficient processing to give originating status:

- I) preservation of goods during transport and storage (ventilation, spreading out, drying, chilling, placing in salt, sulphur dioxide or other aqueous solutions, removal of damaged parts and like operations);
- II) simple operations such as removal of dust, sifting or screening, sorting, classifying, matching (including the making up of sets of articles), washing, painting or cutting up;
- III) simple mixing of products, whether or not of different kinds, where one or more components of the mixture do not meet the conditions laid down in the Protocol to enable them to be considered as originating;
- IV) simple assembly of parts of articles to constitute a complete article.

(d) Direct shipping or "direct transport"

In addition to meeting the above criteria an originating product must be transported direct from the country of origin to the country of destination without leaving the zone. This means that products may not pass through another country outside the zone unless this is necessary for geographical reasons and then subject to the following stringent conditions:

- I) Nothing more than trans-shipment or temporary warehousing is involved i.e. unloading and reloading. However, any process to keep the goods in good condition is allowed.
- II) The goods do not "enter into the commerce of the transit country" e.g. they are not bought or sold there.
- III) The goods are not put into domestic use e.g. are not cleared through customs.
- IV) The goods remain under customs control in the country of transit.

Evidence must be shown that the above conditions have been met. This is normally done by presenting a through bill of lading.

There are slightly different rules for goods sent to exhibitions in other countries.

Export documentation

(a) Originating products exported to the EEC under preferential arrangements

Normally a certificate EUR 1 is used. This is issued by the customs authorities after the exporter has filled in the application forms.

If the consignment is to be sent by post, which includes parcel post, and does not exceed 1 000 ECU (around \$ 1 100) in value, the exporter may choose to use a form EUR 2 which he either fills in himself or allows an authorised representative to complete. The form is then placed in the parcel and does not have to be seen by the customs of the country of export.

No document is required, whatever the means of transport, if the consignment is:

- i. less than 60 ECU in value;
- ii. contains goods destined for the personal use of the recipient, does not have any commercial purpose, notably as regards quantity, and represents an isolated case.

(b) Raw materials undergoing further processing in the zone

Normally a declaration is given by the exporter to his customer containing all the details necessary for the customer to see if his own final product made from the materials concerned will be able to claim originating status. However an "Information Certificate" issued by the customs authorities in the country exporting the materials can be required.

Information on the detailed application of the rules of origin can be obtained from the appropriate Tunisian authorities or from the customs administrations in the EEC Member States.

LOGICAL TREE TO ESTABLISH WHETHER A PRODUCT HAS ORIGINATING STATUS

Q 1 Is your product entirely produced in the zone?

YES - originating product

NO - Q 2

Q 2 Do the imported parts used originate in the EEC, Morocco or Algeria?

YES - Q 3

NO - Q 4

Q 3 Are these products entirely produced in the EEC, Algeria or Morocco?

YES - originating product

NO - Q 4

Q 4 Do the imported parts not originating in the zone have a different four-figure CCCN classification from that of the final product?

YES - Q 5

NO - Q 7

Q 5 Is your product listed in List A?

YES - Q 6

NO - originating product

Q 6 Does your product satisfy the additional criteria set out in List A, taking into account all the work done in the zone?

YES - originating product

NO - non-originating product

Q 7 Is your product listed in List B?

YES - Q 8

NO - non-originating product

Q 8 Does your product satisfy the alternative criteria set out in List B, taking into account all the work done in the zone?

YES - originating product

NO - non-originating product

N.B.: At the head of List B in the last column is a general 5% waiver for some products falling within Chapters 84 - 92 or headings Nos 73.37, 97.07 and 98.03.

If your answer is YES and NO you have to follow through both the YES and NO possibilities. The product is "originating" only if the final result after working through all the questions is "originating product".

Anti-dumping procedure

Should either Tunisia or the Community find that dumping is taking place in their trade with each other, the measures provided for under Article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) can be taken vis-à-vis the other Party. Similar action can be taken against bounties and subsidies.

Should such cases arise, they must be discussed in the Cooperation Council and all necessary trade information provided so that the matter can be fully examined.

Any proposed safeguard measures must first be discussed by the Council. Such measures must disturb the functioning of the Agreement as little as possible and be withdrawn as soon as circumstances permit.

Similarly, safeguard measures may be taken by Tunisia or by one or more of the Community Member States as protection against imports affecting their payments situation.

A. Industrial products

Under the terms of the Agreement, Tunisian industrial products can enter the Community free of both duty and quantitative restrictions. There are only three exceptions to this rule: cork products, refined petroleum products and motor vehicles.

The restrictions on cork products and petroleum products were totally abolished at the end of 1979. The motor vehicles sector is still not very important at the moment and restrictions concern exports to Ireland only. This protection is the subject of Protocol No 7 to the Treaty concerning the accession of the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark to the European Economic Community and will cease to apply on 1 January 1985.

Processed agricultural products

The fixed component of the charge on imports into the Community of the processed agricultural products listed in Annex A to the Agreement has been removed, but the variable component still applies (Article 14). Details of the list of products concerned are given in the Annex.

B. Agricultural products

For the Community, agricultural imports from Tunisia account for only a tiny part of its total agricultural imports (about 0.2% for the products referred to in Annex II to the EEC Treaty, i.e. those covered by the common agricultural policy), but they include a number of products which the Community itself produces. The question had to be looked into carefully, therefore, if the sometimes conflicting interests of producers on both sides of the Mediterranean were to be reconciled.

The Agreement therefore established a system of preferential access in comparison with that accorded to other third countries, covering most but not all products and accompanied by a number of precautionary measures (quotas, import calendars, compliance with the rules laid down under the common organization of markets and a safeguard clause) which are designed to protect the legitimate interests of Community producers.

In conjunction with the Agreement it was arranged that Tunisia could continue to enjoy preferential access to the French market. This provision was still in force at the beginning of 1982 and the decision to abolish or extend it lies with the French Government.

Tariff concessions varying between 20% and 100% cover about 80% to 90% of Tunisian agricultural exports. Considerable progress has been made, since the 1969 Agreement covered many fewer exports (about 50%).

Safeguards

Because the concessions accorded to Tunisia cover some highly sensitive agricultural products they are subject to certain safeguards in order to protect where necessary the interests of Community producers. The measures concern those products grown in the Community e.g. wines, olive oil, which directly compete with Tunisian products. They are often in surplus or have unstable markets. The safeguards are:

Compliance with the Community's common agricultural policy (CAP)

This means observing the Community's reference prices for fruit and vegetables, levies on potatoes, and so on.

Quotas: Preferential arrangements are limited to annual quantities of imports of certain products.

Import calendars: Tariff reductions valid only for certain periods of the year.

List of agricultural concessions

A list of all agricultural products for which there are permanent tariff concessions is given in the Annex.

Key products

A few groups of products make up the bulk of Tunisian exports to the EEC, both by volume and by value (see tables in the Annex). The measures in the Agreement which apply to these products are explained below.

Wine

The Community market represents an important outlet for Tunisian wine, although the quantities imported into the EEC vary considerably. This can be seen from the table below, which shows that the wines go mainly to the French, German and Belgian markets.

YEAR	TOTAL EEC 9	MEMBER STATE OF DESTINATION							
		FR	BENELUX	NL	D	IT	UK	IRL	DK
1976	133 533	82 872	193	39	50 429	-	-	-	-
1977	243 191	98 029	41 117	26	104 005	-	13	1	-
1978	309 729	90 056	123 098	108	96 460	-	7	-	-
1979	182 560	33 660	61 141	384	87 373	-	2	-	-
1980	208 983	26 937	96 308	-	85 736	-	-	-	-

Under the Agreement table wines originating in Tunisia are eligible for a tariff reduction of 80% provided that Community reference prices are observed. These wines cannot be used for blending.

In the case of quality wines, exemption from customs duties is granted within the limits of an annual quota of 50 000 hectolitres, on condition that they are imported in bottles of not more than two litres. Insufficient bottling facilities and increased domestic consumption connected with tourism have meant that full advantage has not been taken of this quota. In fact, a certain amount of quality wine is dispatched under the customs arrangements for table wines, that is with a tariff reduction of 80%.

To be eligible for the "quality wines" arrangements, the exported products must have one of the following designations:

Coteaux de Tebourba
Sidi-Salem
Kelibia
Thibar
Marnag
Grand cru Marnag

Fresh fruit and vegetables

The Agreement provides for a tariff reduction (generally between 30% and 60%) for a wide range of fresh fruit and vegetables, mostly within the limits of a calendar covering off-season production periods (see Annex B).

Apricot pulp (CCT subheading 20.06 B II c 1 ex aa) is accorded a 30% reduction of duties (11.9% instead of 17%) within the limits of an annual tariff quota shared among the Member States.

The quota for 1982 was 4 300 tonnes, 1 110 tonnes of which was allocated to the Community reserve and the rest shared among the Member States. The reserve enables Member States which have used up their initial quota to continue importing.

Imports of early potatoes (CCT subheading 07.01 A II ex a) are accorded a tariff reduction of 40% from 1 January to 31 March each year.

However, when a common organization of the market for potatoes is agreed, the tariff concession will be raised to 50% and the calendar extended by two weeks to 15 April.

Citrus fruit

The tariff reduction for citrus fruit is 80% and Community reference prices have to be complied with. Tunisia does not export large quantities of citrus fruit, unlike the other Maghreb countries, but this tariff advantage is bound to act as an incentive to increase its sales.

Olive oil

In 1980 Tunisia supplied nearly 44% of Community olive oil needs, the total value being about 100 million ECU. This shows the importance of this product to Tunisia, accounting as it does for half the total value of Tunisia's agricultural exports.

Under Article 16 of the Agreement, the Community reduced the levy imposed on unrefined olive oil (CCT subheading 15.07 A II) by according a trade advantage and an economic advantage:

- i. the trade advantage consists in a reduction of 0.5 ECU per 100 kg. As it is applied to nearly all EEC suppliers, it is of little significance.
- ii. The economic advantage amounts to 10 ECU per 100 kg. Since 1 July 1976 the economic advantage to the Maghreb countries has been doubled. The additional benefit has been renewed regularly since then, so that the economic advantage stands at 20 ECU per 100 kg. It is granted on condition that Tunisia levies an equivalent charge on exports to ensure that oil does not enter the Community at a price lower than the threshold price minus the 0.5 ECU of the trade advantage.

This economic advantage is itself divided into a fixed component of 10 ECU and a variable component determined each year by an exchange of letters between the parties, in the light of conditions on the olive oil market.

Refined olive oil (CCT subheading 15.07 A I)

The procedure for refined olive oil is slightly different. Two customs components are involved, aimed at protecting both Community producers of virgin olive oil and the refining industry of the Ten.

- i. the first component, called the "variable" component, corresponds to the levy applicable to the quantity of virgin olive oil required to obtain the quantity of refined oil in question, this quantity being established at a standard rate. Thus, in the basic Regulation (EEC) No 162/66, the Community authorities consider that for 100 kg of refined olive oil falling within CCT subheading ex 15.07 A I a it is necessary to process 111 kg of unrefined oil and the variable component of the levy is therefore calculated on the basis of this quantity. This means multiplying a given quantity of refined olive oil falling within subheading ex 15.07 A I a by a coefficient of 1.11. For olive oil falling within subheading ex 15.07 A I b, the coefficient is 1.49.
- ii. the "fixed" component protects the Community refining industry and is expressed in ECU per 100 kg. The amount of this levy is published in the Official Journal of the European Communities every fortnight. Under Article 17 Tunisia is exempt from this levy, which is between 4 and 6 ECU per 100 kg at present.

The reduced levies apply only to olive oil entirely produced in Tunisia and transported direct to the Community. They have been applied since the Interim Agreement came into force on 1 July 1976.

As regards customs formalities, an EEC importer of Tunisian olive oil must demand an import certificate proving that the olive oil originated in Tunisia. If the importer pays the Tunisian exporter (National Oil Board) a price which includes the charge (20 ECU per 100 kg) then he can benefit from the reduced levies as published in the EEC Official Journal. Proof that the price paid has included the export charge is provided by a bank certificate.

Although the advantage granted via the Community budget to Tunisia's National Oil Board is purely economic, it can be used to improve the commercial position of olive oil, by improving plantations and crushing or marketing operations.

Brans and sharps

The same arrangements apply to brans and sharps (CCT subheading 23.02 A II) except that the levy is calculated in terms of percentages. There is a 60% reduction of the amount of the variable component provided that Tunisia levies an equivalent charge on its exports.

In contrast to the arrangements for olive oil, there is no centralized marketing system for brans and sharps. Levies are calculated on a quarterly basis (e.g. 1 May to 31 July) and are published in the Official Journal on the tenth day of the month preceding the date of entry into force (10 April in the above case).

Brans and sharps are mainly used for animal fodder. They are produced in considerable quantities as Tunisia produces a great deal of cereals, but

they were not used much on the domestic market because there were not many cattle. Cattle numbers have been increasing over the past few years, with the result that increasing quantities of brans and sharps are being consumed in Tunisia itself and there is less surplus to export.

Tinned sardines

Under the Agreement tinned sardines are admitted duty free subject to observance of the minimum prices fixed on an annual basis by an exchange of letters. In view of the small amounts exported, the Tunisian authorities decided to follow the Moroccan position, which was to reject this clause so long as the minimum price was not imposed on all other non-member countries.

Annual quotas at zero duty were therefore granted autonomously by the Community to Tunisia, the quota for 1981 being 100 t shared among the various Member States as follows:

Benelux	.....	8 tonnes	Ireland	.....	2 tonnes
Denmark	.....	2 tonnes	Italy	.....	4 tonnes
Germany	.....	12 tonnes	United Kingdom	....	12 tonnes
France	.....	40 tonnes	Community reserve	.	20 tonnes

At the end of 1981 the Community announced that it wanted the provisions laid down in the Agreement to be applied. The Council therefore gave the Commission a mandate to negotiate the implementation of the Agreement. Pending the conclusion of an arrangement, a three-month extension into 1982 was decided for the unilateral arrangements accorded hitherto. The extension is on a pro rata basis.

Fruit salad

Imports of tinned fruit salad (CCT heading No 20.06) originating in Tunisia are accorded a 59% tariff reduction within the limits of an annual ceiling of 100 tonnes.

This provision is implemented each year by an exchange of letters between the Community and the Tunisian authorities.

Tomato concentrate

The Agreement makes provision for a 30% tariff reduction for tomato concentrate within the limits of an annual quota, fixed by exchange of letters, which Tunisia undertakes not to exceed. There has never been an exchange of letters as the Tunisians export so little.

Moreover the aid system set up by the Community for its own production makes it increasingly difficult for non-member countries to export to the Community market.

Fisheries

The Agreement provides for cooperation in the fisheries sector. The Community has therefore requested that negotiations be opened on an agreement to enable Community fishermen, and Italian fishermen in particular,

to fish within Tunisia's twelve-mile limit.

At the beginning of 1982 Tunisia had still not given a favourable reply to this request.

It would appear that the Tunisian authorities are more in favour of an agreement whereby a joint venture would exploit the territorial waters, with the ships flying the Tunisian flag.

III. Economic cooperation

The aim of the Tunisia - EEC Cooperation Agreement is to promote the economic and social development of Tunisia through economic, technical and financial cooperation. This cooperation is to help implement the Tunisian government's development plans and give special emphasis to regional projects.

Types of cooperation

Cooperation between Tunisia and the EEC can take the following forms (Article 4):

Development of economic infrastructure e.g. water and power supplies, communications or any project to encourage industrialization and the diversification of the Tunisian economy in sectors other than agriculture.

Industrial cooperation: the Community can help in several ways to develop Tunisian industry:

by promoting contacts between industrial policy makers, promoters and businessmen in Tunisia and the Community,

by facilitating the transfer of technology by arranging favourable terms for the purchase of patents and other industrial property,

by eliminating non-tariff barriers, e.g. packaging, health and safety regulations, impeding exports to either market,

through the marketing and promotion of Tunisian exports in trade fairs and shows and stepping up training in advertising for salesmen,

through cooperation in the fields of science, technology and the protection of the environment,

through participation by EEC operators in research programmes regarding the production and on-the-spot processing of Tunisia's energy resources,

through cooperation in the fisheries sector. This might include aid for the modernization of the Tunisian fishing fleet or the construction of fish processing factories,

by encouraging private investment through political and economic guarantees against nationalization, tax rebates, repatriation allowances, etc.,

through the exchange of economic and financial information.

The Cooperation Council is responsible for defining the various methods of cooperation outlined above and supervising their implementation.

Financial aid made available by the Community shall be provided in accordance with Protocol 1 on technical and financial cooperation.

General objectives

The main objectives are:

to develop agricultural production so as to attain food self-sufficiency in Tunisia,

to develop and modernize Tunisian industry so as to create more jobs and raise productivity,

to develop basic infrastructure in order to reduce bottlenecks in the economy, and expand vocational training and research schemes,

to strengthen contacts between European and Tunisian businessmen so as to encourage the transfer of technology and capital investment.

The Community suggests that financial and technical cooperation should be complementary to the other forms of economic cooperation provided for in the Agreement: industrial cooperation and marketing and sales promotion. Community participation in projects should act as a catalyst and attract other potential sources of finance. This is what is called "triangular cooperation", that is the combination of Tunisian projects, capital from oil-producing countries and Community know-how.

Sectoral objectives

The following objectives are proposed by the Community for industry, agriculture, basic infrastructure and training and technical assistance:

1. Industry

Increased production of primary products at competitive prices e.g. food that can be substituted for imports,

increased local processing of raw materials for export e.g. phosphates, development of small and medium-sized enterprises.

2. Agriculture

Increased food self-sufficiency through expanded production of sugar, cereals and protein products.

3. Basic infrastructure

Stress is to be laid on energy and communications infrastructure (e.g. electricity and roads) to meet the requirements of industry and agriculture.

4. Training and technical assistance

Vocational and technical training schemes closely linked to the country's needs,

aid in identifying and preparing projects as well as other areas where lack of trained staff risks delaying development programmes.

IV. Financial and technical cooperation

If the Cooperation Agreement was to be effective, financial resources had to be made available to transform objectives into concrete measures. A Financial Protocol was therefore annexed to the Agreement, providing for 95 million ECU (1 ECU = \$ 1.1 approximately) to be allocated in various ways to the financing of projects.

These funds were to be committed in the period starting with the entry into force of the Agreement and ending on 31 October 1981. At the end of this period a new Financial Protocol was to take over if necessary. This in fact happened in December 1981; the new Protocol is worth 139 million ECU and applies until 31 October 1986. The funds may be committed without delay as ratification by the national parliaments is no longer necessary.

A financial structure adapted to Tunisia's needs

To ensure that the conditions of financing were appropriate for projects on which the return often lay far in the future (infrastructure works) or was sparse or uncertain, provision was made for interest subsidies, soft loans and extended periods of repayment.

The Community's financial contribution falls therefore under two headings, according to the source of the funds made available to Tunisia. Thus the European Investment Bank (EIB) makes loans from its own resources and in addition there are operations financed from the Community budget.

1. EIB loans

EIB resources are made up of its capital, which is subscribed by the Member States, and loans raised on the international capital markets. Although the EIB is not a commercial bank, it is required to balance its books. Loans are therefore granted at market rates and terms.

EIB loans to Tunisia are combined with an interest rate subsidy of 2% which is deducted from non-repayable aid and charged as such to the Community budget. Loans with interest rate subsidies are awarded as a matter of priority for economic infrastructure or agricultural development projects and schemes for the financing by the Development Bank of industrial projects involving small and medium-sized enterprises.

The EIB is also responsible for managing certain special loans financed from budgetary resources where, in view of the industrial nature of the projects financed, there is a need for the Bank's expert appraisal.

2. Operations financed from the Community budget

A Community budget heading is allocated each year for the financing of loans on special terms and grants.

(a) Loans on special terms

These are loans granted directly by the Community for a 40-year period, with a ten-year grace period for repayment, at an interest rate of 1% per year.

Loans on special terms may be used for several purposes under the direct management of the Commission, as follows:

- i. for the formation of risk capital;
- ii. for rural development;
- iii. for social infrastructure.

Where the special loans or risk capital are intended for industry, energy, mining, tourism or economic infrastructure, they are managed by the EIB on a Commission mandate.

(b) Grants

The grants provided from Community budgetary resources are used for several purposes.

For instance, they are used to finance the interest rate subsidies of 2% referred to above.

They may also serve to finance operations on which the return is not immediately obvious, such as trade promotion (participation by Tunisia in fairs), industrial promotion (conferences to encourage investment by EEC firms in Tunisia) and technical cooperation or training schemes. The latter are essential for developing countries and, along with trade promotion, have the best record for practical achievements.

Close cooperation in the implementation of financial aid

Although the details may vary, the implementation of financial aid generally follows the same pattern.

Initially, officials and experts from the Commission and the EIB visit Tunisia to identify projects suitable for financing. They work in cooperation with the national authorities of the recipient countries, who retain the right to amend the programme adopted in the light of economic priorities or the requirements of plans which are in the process of being drawn up.

An indicative list is drawn up of projects to be financed on which the opinion of the Member States' representatives has to be sought within an ad hoc working party.

The Commission then has to approve a financing agreement for the loans or aid which it is responsible for administering. This agreement must be signed by Tunisia before it can enter into force.

In cases involving the EIB, a loan contract is signed between the Bank and the Tunisian authorities.

The recipients of the financial aid are the Tunisian Government or other bodies or undertakings (both private and public) which have received the authorities' approval for the project concerned.

Aim of financial aid

Community financial aid may be used to finance wholly or partially:

- i. projects aimed at the modernization of Tunisian agriculture, industrialization and economic diversification. These projects are financed by EIB loans, loans on special terms or a combination of the two;
- ii. technical cooperation for projects involving feasibility studies, planning and choice of technology. Generally speaking, these projects are financed by grants;
- iii. the Community may also finance the training of skilled personnel for drawing up and implementing projects. All forms of technical cooperation are normally financed by grants.

Community aid may not be used to finance operating costs. It must be used exclusively to finance projects. As there is a limited amount of aid, co-financing is crucially important.

The Community may finance projects jointly with Tunisian credit and development institutions, the EEC Member States and international financing organizations such as the Arab Funds.

Presentation and approval of projects

With the approval of the Tunisian Government, any of the bodies authorized as aid recipients may submit a formal request for aid to the EEC, which will then consider the request in collaboration with the Government and the recipients.

The Tunisian Government or other beneficiaries are responsible for the execution, management and maintenance of projects financed under the Cooperation Agreement. The Community has to check that financial aid is used as allocated and to the best economic advantage.

Award of contracts

For projects and measures financed by the Community, participation in tendering procedures and other procedures for the award of contracts is open to all natural or legal persons of Tunisia and of the Member States.

For projects worth less than 1 million ECU an accelerated procedure is used for issuing invitations to tender so as to encourage Tunisian firms to bid for contracts. This means a shorter time limit for the submission of tenders for small projects of special interest to Tunisian firms.

In special cases other countries may be permitted by mutual consent to submit tenders. This could apply to projects co-financed by the Community with other aid donors.

For the execution of these contracts Tunisia applies fiscal and customs arrangements at least as favourable as those applied to other international organizations.

The Community may require appropriate guarantees concerning the use of the funds before granting a loan to a non-governmental body.

Throughout the duration of loans the Tunisian Government undertakes to make available to the recipients of the loans the foreign currency needed for the payment of interest and commission as well as the repayment of principal.

The Cooperation Council is responsible for the overall supervision of financial and technical cooperation. It examines annually the results of cooperation.

The Second Protocol: 139 million ECU over five years

The second Financial Protocol covers a total amount of 139 million ECU (1 ECU = \$ 1.1 approximately), which should normally be allocated by 31 October 1986. The total is divided into EIB loans, loans on special terms and grants, as has now become the established pattern:

	million ECU
EIB	78
Loans on special terms	24
Grants	<u>37</u>
Total	139

There are two innovations: the interest rate subsidy on EIB loans has been increased to 3% and the accelerated procedure option now applies to schemes worth up to 2 million ECU.

Results of the first Protocol: 64% for infrastructure

At the end of 1981 the 95 million ECU provided for by the first Protocol had been committed in its entirety, as follows:

Infrastructure	64%
Agriculture	14.3%
Loans to industrial and commercial undertakings	13.8%
Training and scientific cooperation	5.9%
Trade promotion	1.3%

The following projects were financed:

Master plan for water in northern Tunisia
Line of credit to Tunisia's Economic Development Bank to finance investment in industry and tourism
Gafsa-Gabès rail link
Agricultural development
Urban sanitation (studies, technical assistance plus investment in two instalments, training of personnel)
National University Centre for Scientific and Technical Documentation (CNUDS)
Export Promotion Centre
Scientific and technical cooperation
Programme of study and training awards
Industrial cooperation
National Tourist Board
Establishment of vocational training centres
Technical cooperation schemes under the accelerated procedure
Fairs

V. Cooperation in the field of labour

Maghreb workers, of which large numbers are Tunisians, are mainly concentrated in a few Community countries, particularly in France. Labour questions are therefore dealt with mainly in bilateral agreements.

Consequently, this aspect of EEC-Tunisia relations involves institutionalizing at Community level certain principles accepted by each Member State, such as equality of treatment with nationals regarding working conditions and wages, and equality of social benefits. However, arrangements still had to be made regarding the entitlement to social benefits acquired by Tunisian workers who had worked in several Community Member States. It was essentially a question of the accumulation of rights acquired for the purposes of pensions and annuities in respect of old age, death and invalidity, despite the fact that certain Member States had no bilateral agreements with Tunisia.

The main provisions concern the following:

- i. absence of discrimination in the field of social security for Tunisian workers and the members of their families living in a Member State;
- ii. accumulation of periods of insurance, employment or residence completed by workers in the various Member States for the purposes of pensions and annuities in respect of old age, death and invalidity, and also for medical care for workers and members of their families resident in the Community;
- iii. family allowances for members of workers' families who are resident in the Community;
- iv. ability to transfer freely to Tunisia any pensions or annuities in respect of old age, death, industrial accident, occupational disease or invalidity.

The Cooperation Councils were to decide on the entry into force of the social measures in the Agreement by the end of 1979, but it was not until late 1981 that the Community was in a position to give its interpretation of the implementation of these provisions.

In return, Tunisia must grant similar arrangements to nationals of Member States working in its territory.

In 1981 the number and breakdown of Tunisians working in the Member States were as follows:

B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	LUX	NL	UK	TOTAL
4 700	107	10 000 (1)	73 700	3	-	-	1 086	200 (1)	89 000

¹ Estimate drawn up by the Commission departments

These figures refer to workers only. The members of their families who are not working are not included.

VI. Institutions

Cooperation Council

The Agreement is administered by a Cooperation Council, composed of representatives of the Council of the European Communities and the Commission and members of the Tunisian Government.

The Council meets annually and is presided over alternately by a member from each side. Where it is felt that the proper functioning of the Agreement so requires, the Council may meet at the request of either party.

Functions

The Council may take decisions in order to reach objectives laid down in the Agreement. Both sides are required to take appropriate measures to implement decisions reached by this joint body. The Council may also make recommendations to ensure the smooth running of the Agreement.

Other bodies

A Cooperation Committee composed of representatives of both sides assists the Cooperation Council in carrying out its tasks.

The Cooperation Council may also decide to set up any specialist committees needed to deal with particular problems.

It can also organize contacts between the members of the European Parliament and the Tunisian Chamber of Deputies so as to encourage exchanges of views at a more democratic level.

Should one or other of the parties decide to conclude a trade agreement or any other type of agreement which affects the EEC-Tunisia Agreement, it is up to the Cooperation Council to ensure that the interests of both sides are safeguarded. Similarly, this type of discussion may be held in the event of new Member States joining the Community.

If either contracting party finds itself unable to honour the Agreement, the other contracting party has the right to take appropriate steps. However, it must first notify the Cooperation Council and provide all the information required for a thorough examination.

Any dispute which arises between the EEC and Tunisia must also be placed before the Cooperation Council. If the latter fails to settle the dispute at its next meeting, both parties and the Cooperation Council each appoint an arbitrator. The final decisions of the arbitrators are taken by majority vote.

Neither party is obliged to reveal information which it considers to be secret or which bears any relation to defence policy or which may affect its security in time of war or serious international tension.

The two parties agree not to practise any discrimination between their nationals or their firms.

As the Agreement is of unlimited duration, provision was made for periodic reviews of the situation, first in 1978 and again in 1983. These were to provide an opportunity to examine the effectiveness of the Agreement and propose possible improvements. The 1978 review did not take place.

The Agreement may be terminated on six months' notice by either of the contracting parties.

EEC Delegation in Tunis

An EEC Delegation has been opened in Tunis. This was agreed in principle when the EEC-Tunisia Agreement was signed in April 1976.

The task of the Delegation is to facilitate economic and commercial cooperation between the EEC and Tunisia by providing information and arranging contacts between businessmen and government representatives. It also supervises the execution of projects, including technical assistance schemes, financed under the Agreement.

The Delegation provides a link between the embassies of the Ten in Tunis and the Commission and the European Investment Bank in Brussels. Similar offices have been opened in the 61 ACP (Africa, Caribbean and Pacific) countries which are linked with the Community by the Lomé Convention.

VII. Arrangements applied by Greece to Tunisian exports

According to the accession instruments signed when Greece joined the Community on 1 January 1981, Greece had to accept all the Nine's contractual obligations towards non-member countries.

A Protocol adjusting the EEC-Tunisia Agreement was negotiated and will doubtless be signed in 1982.

Since the beginning of 1981 Athens has been applying the customs duty reductions laid down in the Agreement. The rates are based on the ones applied by Greece to other non-member countries, it being understood that Greece will gradually align its customs tariff on the Community CCT. This alignment will be completed by 1 January 1986.

VIII. Rules governing textile imports

The Cooperation Agreement rules out any quantitative restrictions on imports of industrial products into the Community.

Nevertheless, in view of the crisis in the Community textile and clothing industry, since 1978 the Tunisian authorities have accepted voluntary restraint of some of their textile exports to the Community. These arrangements were made informally by Note Verbale.

They were not made without some difficulty, however, as the Tunisian authorities refused to give up what they had only just been given. However, in view of the fairly generous export margin which the Community was proposing and the temporary nature of the measures, they agreed to make things easier for the Community. This attitude was in keeping with the spirit of the Agreement.

The arrangement specified export ceilings to be shared among the Member States for woven cotton fabrics, T-shirts, trousers, shirts and blouses. Restrictions were also agreed as regards the French market for underpants, anoraks and dresses, while exports of skirts were limited on the Benelux market.

But the ceilings were not as inflexible as the classic quota system, under which licences are issued within the limits of fixed quantities. They were more in the nature of indicative ceilings which Tunisia was to endeavour not to exceed.

There is a significant amount of trade in the form of Outward Processing Traffic (OPT) between Tunisia and the Member States. This means that fabrics are exported by a Member State to Tunisia and reimported in the form of clothing. Under the terms of the arrangement, only one third of the quantities exported as OPT is deducted from the indicative ceilings. It would theoretically be possible for Tunisia to ship three times the agreed quantities if they were all OPT exports.

Moreover, "flexible" provisions (carry-over from one year to another, transfers between products, carry-forward of next year's exports) gave Tunisia a certain amount of leeway in applying the voluntary restraint arrangements.

To cope with any difficulties, provision for consultations and safeguard measures was included in the arrangements and administrative cooperation was established.

The arrangement has worked relatively well and Tunisia has increased its exports.

In December 1981 the Community proposed extending the arrangement for a final period of one year and negotiations on new, more advantageous ceilings were started in February 1982.

EEC 9

TREND OF TRADE WITH TUNISIA

million ECU
Source: SOEC

		1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
EXPORTS		709.8	834.7	977.1	1 120.5	1 232.5	1 541.3
IMPORTS		357.3	408.6	522.2	565.2	790.3	1 090.6
Trade balance		+ 352.5	+ 426.1	+ 424.9	+ 555.3	+ 442.2	+ 450.7
INDEX							
EXPORTS		100	117.6	137.7	157.9	173.6	217.2
IMPORTS		100	114.4	154.6	158.2	221.2	305.2
Cover rate	%	198.7	204.3	176.9	198.2	155.9	141.3
Change over previous year							
EXPORTS	%	.	+ 17.6	+ 17.0	+ 14.5	+ 10.0	+ 25.1
IMPORTS	%	.	+ 14.4	+ 35.4	+ 2.4	+ 39.8	+ 38.0
Extra-EC 9 exports		121 263.3	141 342.0	163 139.6	173 672.8	194 154.5	224 445.7
TUNISIA	%	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Extra-EC 9 imports		125 327.4	157 342.0	171 350.5	178 346.2	217 734.4	271 552.4
TUNISIA	%	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4

EEC 9

TRADE WITH TUNISIA IN 1980

	SITC	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
		'000 ECU	%	'000 ECU	%
Total	0 - 9	1 090 610	100	1 541 300	100
Food and live animals	0	55 912	5.1	137 869	8.9
Dairy products and eggs	02	-	-	20 430	1.3
Fish and fish preparations	03	15 600	1.4	-	-
Cereals and cereal preparations	04	58	-	40 774	2.7
Fruit and vegetables	05	35 799	3.3	8 204	0.5
Fresh vegetables	054	5 540	0.5	4 566	0.3
Preserved vegetables	056	408	-	408	-
Fresh or dried fruit	057	27 726	2.5	3 050	0.2
Preserved fruit and fruit preparations	058	2 125	-	180	-
Sugar and sugar preparations	06	86	-	33 598	2.2
Beverages, tobacco	1	7 899	0.7	3 529	0.2
Alcoholic beverages	112	7 690	0.7	1 406	-
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	2	36 711	3.4	36 693	2.4
Crude fertilizers and minerals	27	21 998	2.0	20 790	1.4
Crude fertilizers	271	19 956	1.8	-	-
Metalliferous ores	28	3 217	-	276	-
Mineral fuels	3	388 790	35.7	104 403	6.8
Petroleum and petroleum products	33	388 790	35.7	84 521	5.5
Crude petroleum	333	368 253	33.8	-	-
Animal oils and fats	4	97 042	8.9	7 423	0.5
Vegetable oils	42	96 902	8.9	2 924	0.2
Chemicals	5	123 352	11.3	143 892	9.3
Organic chemicals	51	142	-	6 624	0.4
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	53	161	-	11 867	0.8
Medicinal products	54	3	-	49 001	3.2
Essential oils and perfume materials	55	2 180	-	6 677	0.4
Manufactured fertilizers	56	70 924	6.5	4 032	0.3
Artificial plastic materials	58	138	-	36 654	2.4
Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	59	26	-	14 799	1.0

EEC 9

Trade with Tunisia in 1980 (continued)

	SITC	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
		'000 ECU	%	'000 ECU	%
Manufactured goods	6	67 095	6.2	405 528	26.3
Rubber manufactures	62	33	-	15 605	1.0
Textile yarn	651	309	-	30 767	2.0
Cotton fabrics, woven	652	20 485	1.9	39 403	2.6
Iron and steel	67	10	-	117 447	7.6
Non-ferrous metals	68	8 410	0.8	18 114	1.2
Manufactures of metal, n.e.S.	69	1 346	-	56 507	3.7
Machinery and transport equipment	7	29 431	2.7	538 342	34.9
Power generating machinery	71	1 736	-	34 364	2.2
Specialized machinery, apparatus and appliances	72	677	-	113 361	7.4
Transport equipment	73	4	-	13 468	0.9
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	8	277 984	25.5	127 651	8.3
Clothing	84	262 010	24.0	61 408	4.0
Footwear	85	6 213	0.6	898	-
Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.S.	89	5 345	0.5	26 601	1.7

ANNEX A
PROCESSED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

relating to the products referred to in Article 14

CCT heading No	Description
ex 17.04	Sugar confectionery, not containing cocoa, but not including liquorice extract containing more than 10% by weight of sucrose but not containing other added substances
18.06	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa
19.01	Malt extract
19.02	Preparations of flour, starch or malt extract, of a kind used as infant food or for dietetic or culinary purposes, containing less than 50% by weight of cocoa
19.03	Macaroni, spaghetti and similar products
19.04	Tapioca and sago; tapioca and sago substitutes obtained from potato or other starches
19.05	Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal products (puffed rice, cornflakes and similar products)
19.06	Communion wafers, empty cachets of a kind suitable for pharmaceutical use, sealing wafers, rice paper and similar products
19.07	Bread, ships' biscuits and other ordinary bakers' wares, not containing added sugar, honey, eggs, fats, cheese or fruit
19.08	Pastry, biscuits, cakes and other fine bakers' wares, whether or not containing cocoa in any proportion
ex 21.01	Roasted chicory and other roasted coffee substitutes, extracts, essences and concentrates thereof: — Excluding roasted chicory and extracts thereof
21.06	Natural yeasts (active or inactive); prepared baking powders: A. Active natural yeasts: II. Bakers' yeast
ex 21.07	Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included, containing sugar, dairy products, cereals or products based on cereals ⁽¹⁾
ex 22.02	Lemonade, flavoured spa waters and flavoured aerated waters and other non-alcoholic beverages, not including fruit and vegetable juices falling within heading No 20.07: — Containing milk or milkfats

⁽¹⁾ This heading covers only products which, on importation into the Community, are subject to the duty laid down in the Common Customs Tariff, comprising an *ad valorem* duty constituting the fixed component and a variable component.

CCT heading No	Description
29.04	Acyclic alcohols and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives: C. Polyhydric alcohols: II. Mannitol III. Sorbitol
35.05	Dextrins and dextrin glues; soluble or roasted starches; starch glues
38.12	Prepared glazings, prepared dressings and prepared mordants, of a kind used in the textile, paper, leather or like industries: A. Prepared glazings and prepared dressings: I. With a basis of amylaceous substances
38.19	Chemical products and preparations of the chemical or allied industries (including those consisting of mixtures of natural products), not elsewhere specified or included; residual products of the chemical or allied industries, not elsewhere specified or included: T. Sorbitol, other than that falling within subheading 29.04 C III: I. In aqueous solution: a) Containing 2% or less by weight of mannitol, calculated on the sorbitol content b) Other II. Other: a) Containing 2% or less by weight of mannitol, calculated on the sorbitol content b) Other

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: COMMUNITY TARIFF CONCESSIONS

1. Customs duties on imports into the Community of the products originating in Tunisia which are listed below shall be reduced by the rates indicated for each of them.

CCT heading No	Description	Rate of reduction
01.01	Live horses, asses, mules and hinnies: A. Horses: II. For slaughter (a) III. Other	 80 % 80 %
02.01	Meat and edible offals of the animals falling within heading No 01.01, 01.02, 01.03 or 01.04, fresh, chilled or frozen: A. Meat: ex IV. Other: — Excluding meat of domestic sheep	 100 %
02.04	Other meat and edible meat offals, fresh, chilled or frozen	100 %
Chapter 3	Fish, crustaceans and molluscs	100 %
06.02	Other live plants, including trees, shrubs, bushes, roots, cuttings and slips: ex D. Other: — Rose trees and bushes, excluding cuttings of rose trees and bushes	 60 %
07.01	Vegetables, fresh or chilled: A. Potatoes: II. New potatoes: ex a) From 1 January to 15 May: — From 1 January to 31 March F. Leguminous vegetables, shelled or unshelled: I. Peas: ex a) From 1 September to 31 May: — From 1 October to 30 April II. Beans (of the species <i>Phaseolus</i>): ex a) From 1 October to 30 June: — From 1 November to 30 April	 40 % 60 %

(a) Entry under this subheading is subject to conditions to be determined by the competent authorities of the Community.

CCT heading No	Description	Rate of reduction
07.01 (cont'd)	<p>G. Carrots, turnips; salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots:</p> <p>ex II. Carrots and turnips:</p> <p>— Carrots, from 1 January to 31 March</p> <p>ex H. Onions, shallots and garlic:</p> <p>— Onions, from 15 February to 15 May</p> <p>ex L. Artichokes:</p> <p>— From 1 October to 31 December</p> <p>M. Tomatoes:</p> <p>ex I. From 1 November to 14 May:</p> <p>— From 15 November to 30 April</p> <p>S. Sweet peppers</p> <p>ex T. Other:</p> <p>— Aubergines, from 1 December to 30 April</p> <p>— Courgettes, from 1 December to the last day of February</p>	<p>40 %</p> <p>60 %</p> <p>30 %</p> <p>60 %</p> <p>40 %</p> <p>60 %</p> <p>60 %</p>
07.03	<p>Vegetables provisionally preserved in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions, but not specially prepared for immediate consumption:</p> <p>A. Olives:</p> <p>I. For uses other than the production of oil (a)</p> <p>B. Capers</p>	<p>60 %</p> <p>90 %</p>
07.05	<p>Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split:</p> <p>A. For sowing:</p> <p>ex I. Peas (including chick peas) and beans (of the species <i>Phaseolus</i>):</p> <p>— Peas</p> <p>ex III. Other:</p> <p>— Broad beans and horse beans</p> <p>B. Other</p>	<p>60 %</p> <p>60 %</p> <p>100 %</p>

(a) Entry under this subheading is subject to conditions to be determined by the competent authorities of the Community.

CCT heading No	Description	Rate of reduction
08.01	<p>Dates, bananas, coconuts, Brazil nuts, cashew nuts, pineapples, avocados, mangoes, guavas and mangosteens, fresh or dried, shelled or not:</p> <p>ex A. Dates:</p> <p>— In immediate containers of a net capacity of 35 kg or less</p>	100 %
08.02	<p>Citrus fruit, fresh or dried:</p> <p>ex A. Oranges:</p> <p>— Fresh</p> <p>ex B. Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas); clementines, wilkings and other similar citrus hybrids:</p> <p>— Fresh</p> <p>ex C. Lemons:</p> <p>— Fresh</p> <p>D. Grapefruit</p>	<p>80 %</p> <p>80 %</p> <p>80 %</p> <p>80 %</p>
08.04	<p>Grapes, fresh or dried:</p> <p>A. Fresh:</p> <p>I. Table grapes:</p> <p>ex a) From 1 November to 14 July:</p> <p>— From 15 November to 30 April</p>	60 %
08.07	<p>Stone fruit, fresh:</p> <p>D. Plums:</p> <p>ex II. From 1 October to 30 June:</p> <p>— From 1 November to 15 June</p>	60 %
08.08	<p>Berries, fresh:</p> <p>A. Strawberries:</p> <p>ex II. From 1 August to 30 April:</p> <p>— From 1 November to 31 March</p> <p>ex D. Raspberries, black currants and red currants:</p> <p>— Raspberries, from 15 May to 15 June</p>	<p>60 %</p> <p>50 %</p>
ex 08.09	<p>Other fruit, fresh:</p> <p>— Melons, from 1 November to 31 May</p> <p>— Watermelons, from 1 April to 15 June</p>	<p>50 %</p> <p>50 %</p>

CCT heading No	Description	Rate of reduction
08.11	<p>Fruit provisionally preserved (for example, by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions), but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption:</p> <p>ex B. Oranges:</p> <p>— Comminuted</p> <p>ex E. Other:</p> <p>— Comminuted citrus fruit</p>	<p>80 %</p> <p>80 %</p>
09.04	<p>Pepper of the genus 'Piper'; pimento of the genus 'Capsicum' or the genus 'Pimenta':</p> <p>A. Neither crushed nor ground:</p> <p>II. Pimento</p> <p>B. Crushed or ground</p>	<p>100 %</p> <p>100 %</p>
09.09	<p>Seeds of anise, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin, caraway and juniper</p>	<p>100 %</p>
09.10	<p>Thyme, saffron and bay leaves; other spices</p>	<p>100 %</p>
12.03	<p>Seeds, fruit and spores, of a kind used for sowing:</p> <p>E. Other (a)</p>	<p>60 %</p>
12.07	<p>Plants and parts (including seeds and fruit) of trees, bushes, shrubs or other plants, being goods of a kind used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy, or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes, fresh or dried, whole, cut, crushed, ground or powdered</p>	<p>100 %</p>
12.08	<p>Locust beans, fresh or dried, whether or not kibbled or ground, but not further prepared; fruit kernels and other vegetable products of a kind used primarily for human food, not falling within any other heading</p>	<p>100 %</p>
13.03	<p>Vegetable saps and extracts; pectic substances, pectinates and pectates; agar-agar and other mucilages and thickeners, derived from vegetable products:</p> <p>ex B. Pectic substances, pectinates and pectates:</p> <p>— Pectic substances and pectinates</p>	<p>25 %</p>

(a) This concession is solely for seeds complying with the provisions of the Directives on the marketing of seeds and plants.

CCT heading No	Description	Rate of reduction
16.04	Prepared or preserved fish, including caviar and caviar substitutes:	
	A. Caviar and caviar substitutes	100 %
	B. Salmonidae	100 %
	C. Herring	100 %
	E. Tunny	60 %
	F. Bonito (<i>Sarda</i> sp.p.) mackerel and anchovies	100 %
	G. Other	100 %
16.05	Crustaceans and molluscs, prepared or preserved	100 %
20.01	Vegetables and fruit, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid, with or without sugar, whether or not containing salt, spices or mustard:	
	ex B. Other:	
	— Without added sugar, with the exception of gherkins	100 %
20.02	Vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid:	
	A. Mushrooms:	
	— Cultivated mushrooms	50 %
	— Other	60 %
	B. Truffles	70 %
	ex C. Tomatoes:	
	— Peeled tomatoes	30 %
	D. Asparagus	20 %
	F. Capers and olives	100 %
	G. Peas: beans in pod	20 %
	H. Other, including mixtures:	
	— Carrots and mixtures	20 %
	— Others	50 %
20.05	Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit purée and fruit pastes, being cooked preparations, whether or not containing added sugar:	
	A. Chestnut purée and paste:	
	II. Other	50 %
	B. Jams and marmalades of citrus fruit:	
	III. Other	50 %
	C. Other:	
	III. Other	50 %

CCT heading No	Description	Rate of reduction
20.06	Fruit otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or spirit:	
	B. Other:	
	II. Not containing added spirit:	
	a) Containing added sugar, in immediate packings of a net capacity of more than 1 kg:	
	2. Grapefruit segments	80 %
	ex 3. Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas); clementines, wilkings and other similar citrus hybrids:	
	— Comminuted	80 %
	ex 7. Peaches and apricots:	
	— Apricots	20 %
	ex 8. Other fruits:	
	— Comminuted oranges and lemons	80 %
	b) Containing added sugar, in immediate packings of a net capacity of 1 kg or less:	
	2. Grapefruit segments	80 %
	ex 3. Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas); clementines, wilkings and other similar citrus hybrids:	
	— Comminuted	80 %
	ex 8. Other fruits:	
	— Comminuted oranges and lemons	80 %
	c) Not containing added sugar, in immediate packings of a net capacity:	
	1. Of 4.5 kg or more:	
	ex aa) Apricots:	
	— Apricot halves	50 %
	ex bb) Peaches (including nectarines) and plums:	
	— Peach halves and nectarine halves	50 %
	ex dd) Other fruits:	
	— Grapefruit segments	80 %
	— Citrus pulp	40 %
	— Comminuted citrus fruit	80 %
	2. Of less than 4.5 kg:	
	ex bb) Other fruits and mixtures of fruit:	
	— Apricot halves, peach halves and nectarine halves	50 %
	— Grapefruit segments	80 %
	— Comminuted citrus fruit	80 %

CCT heading No	Description	Rate of reduction
20.07	<p>Fruit juices (including grape must) and vegetable juices, whether or not containing added sugar, but unfermented and not containing spirit:</p> <p>A. Of a specific gravity exceeding 1.33 at 15 °C:</p> <p>III. Other:</p> <p>ex a) Of a value exceeding 30 u.a. per 100 kg net weight:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Orange juice — Grapefruit juice — Other citrus fruit juices <p>ex b) Of a value not exceeding 30 u.a. per 100 kg net weight:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Orange juice — Grapefruit juice — Other citrus fruit juices <p>B. Of a specific gravity of 1.33 or less at 15 °C:</p> <p>II. Other:</p> <p>a) Of a value exceeding 30 u.a. per 100 kg net weight:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Orange juice 2. Grapefruit juice <p>ex 3. Lemon juice and other citrus fruit juices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Other citrus fruit juices (excluding lemon juice) <p>b) Of a value of 30 u.a. or less per 100 kg net weight:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Orange juice 2. Grapefruit juice 	<p>70 %</p> <p>70 %</p> <p>60 %</p> <p>70 %</p> <p>70 %</p> <p>60 %</p> <p>70 %</p> <p>70 %</p> <p>60 %</p> <p>70 %</p> <p>70 %</p>
23.01	<p>Flours and meals, of meat, offals, fish, crustaceans or molluscs, unfit for human consumption; greaves</p>	<p>100 %</p>

2. As from the implementation of Community rules on potatoes, the tariff reduction provided for in paragraph 1 for the products of subheading 07.01 A II ex a) shall be 50% and shall be applicable for the period from 1 January to 15 April.

3. Paragraph 1 shall apply to fresh lemons of subheading 08.02 ex C of the Common Customs

Tariff on condition that on the internal Community market the prices of lemons imported from Tunisia are, after customs clearance and deduction of import charges other than customs duties, not less than the reference price plus the incidence on that reference price of the customs duties actually applied in respect of third countries and a fixed amount of 1.20 units of account per 100 kilograms.

ANNEX C

MOVEMENT CERTIFICATE

1. Exporter (Name, full address, country)		<div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">EUR. 1 No A 000.000</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">See notes overleaf before completing this form</div>	
3. Consignee (Name, full address, country) (Optional)		2. Certificate used in preferential trade between <div style="text-align: center;">.....</div> <div style="text-align: center;">and</div> <div style="text-align: center;">.....</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">(insert appropriate countries, groups of countries or territories)</div>	
		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 48%;"> 4. Country, group of countries or territory in which the products are considered as originating </div> <div style="width: 48%;"> 5. Country, group of countries or territory of destination </div> </div>	
		6. Transport details (Optional)	
7. Remarks			
8. Item number; Marks and numbers; Number and kind of packages ⁽¹⁾; Description of goods		9. Gross weight (kg) or other measure (litres, m³, etc.)	10. Invoices (Optional)
11. CUSTOMS ENDORSEMENT Declaration certified Export document ⁽²⁾ Form No Customs office Issuing country or territory Date <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">(Signature)</div>		12. DECLARATION BY THE EXPORTER I, the undersigned, declare that the goods described above meet the conditions required for the issue of the attached certificate. Place and date: <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">(Signature)</div>	

⁽¹⁾ If goods are not packed, indicate number of articles or state 'in bulk' as appropriate.

⁽²⁾ Complete only where the regulations of the exporting country or territory require.

Stamp

<p>13. REQUEST FOR VERIFICATION, to</p>	<p>14. RESULT OF VERIFICATION,</p>
<p>Verification of the authenticity and accuracy of this certificate is requested.</p>	<p>Verification carried out shows that this certificate ⁽¹⁾</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> was issued by the customs office indicated and that the information contained therein is accurate.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the requirements as to authenticity and accuracy (see remarks appended).</p>
<p>..... (Place and date)</p>	<p>..... (Place and date)</p>
<p>Stamp</p>	<p>Stamp</p>
<p>..... (Signature)</p>	<p>..... (Signature)</p>

⁽¹⁾ Insert X in the appropriate box.

NOTES

1. Certificates must not contain erasures or words written over one another. Any alterations must be made by deleting the incorrect particulars and adding any necessary corrections. Any such alteration must be initialled by the person who completed the certificate and endorsed by the customs authorities of the issuing country or territory.
2. No spaces must be left between the items entered on the certificate and each item must be preceded by an item number. A horizontal line must be drawn immediately below the last item. Any unused space must be struck through in such a manner as to make any later additions impossible.
3. Goods must be described in accordance with commercial practice and with sufficient detail to enable them to be identified.

ANNEX D

<p>1. المصدر - Eksportør - Ausführer - Exporter - Exportateur - Esportatore - Exporteur:</p>	<p>2. الرقم - Nummer - Nummer - Number - Numéro - Numero - Nummer</p>	<p>00000</p>	
<p>4. المرسل إليه - Modtager - Empfänger - Consignee - Destinataire - Destinatario - Geadresseerde:</p>	<p>3. (Name of authority guaranteeing the designation of origin)</p>		
<p>6. وسيلة النقل - Transportmiddel - Beförderungsmittel - Means of transport - Moyen de transport - Mezzo di trasporto - Vervoermiddel:</p>	<p>5. شهادة التسمية الاصلية CERTIFIKAT FOR OPRINDELSESBETEGNELSE BESCHEINIGUNG DER URSPRUNGSBEZEICHNUNG CERTIFICATE OF DESIGNATION OF ORIGIN CERTIFICAT D'APPELLATION D'ORIGINE CERTIFICATO DI DENOMINAZIONE DI ORIGINE CERTIFICAAT VAN BENAMING VAN OORSPRONG</p>		
<p>8. مكان الافراغ - Losningssted - Entladungsort - Place of unloading - Lieu de déchargement - Luogo di sbarco - Plaats van lossing:</p>	<p>7. (Designation of origin)</p>		
<p>9. الانواع والارقام ، عدد ونوع الطرود Mærker og numre, kollienes antal og art Zeichen und Nummern, Anzahl und Art der Packstücke Marks and numbers, number and kind of packages Marques et numéros, nombre et nature des colis Marca e numero, quantità e natura dei colli Merken en nummers, aantal en soort der colli</p>	<p>10. الوزن الخام Bruttovægt Rohgewicht Gross weight Poids brut Peso lordo Brutogewicht</p>	<p>11. لترات Liter Liter Litres Litres Litri Liter</p>	
<p>12. لترات (بالحروف) - Liter (i bogstaver) - Liter (in Buchstaben) - Litres (in words) - Litres (en lettres) - Litri (in lettere) - Liter (voluit):</p>			
<p>13. تأشيرة الهيئة المرسله - Påtegning fra udstedende organ - Bescheinigung der erteilenden Stelle - Certificate of the issuing authority - Visa de l'organisme émetteur - Visto dell'organismo emittente - Visum van de instantie van afgifte:</p>			
<p>14. تأشيرة الجمارك - Toldstedets attest - Sichtvermerk der Zollstelle - Customs stamp - Visa de la douane - Visto della dogana - Visum van de douane</p>	<p>(Oversættelse se nr. 15 - Übersetzung siehe Nr. 15 - see the translation under No 15 - Voir traduction au n° 15 - Vedi traduzione al n. 15 - Zie voor vertaling nr. 15)</p>		

15. Det bekræftes, at vinen, der er nævnt i dette certifikat, er fremstillet i området og ifølge tunesisk lovgivning er berettiget til oprindelsesbetegnelsen: ».....«.

Alkohol tilsat denne vin er alkohol fremstillet af vin.

Wir bestätigen, daß der in dieser Bescheinigung bezeichnete Wein im Bezirk gewonnen wurde und ihm nach tunesischem Gesetz die Ursprungsbezeichnung „.....“ zuerkannt wird.

Der diesem Wein zugefügte Alkohol ist aus Wein gewonnener Alkohol.

We hereby certify that the wine described in this certificate is wine produced within the wine district of and is considered by Tunisian legislation as entitled to the designation of origin '.....'.

The alcohol added to this wine is alcohol of vinous origin.

Nous certifions que le vin décrit dans ce certificat a été produit dans la zone de et est reconnu, suivant la loi tunisienne, comme ayant droit à la dénomination d'origine « ».

L'alcool ajouté à ce vin est de l'alcool d'origine vinique.

Si certifica che il vino descritto nel presente certificato è un vino prodotto nella zona di ed è riconosciuto, secondo la legge tunisina, come avente diritto alla denominazione di origine «.....».

L'alcole aggiunto a questo vino è alcole di origine vinica.

Wij verklaren dat de in dit certificaat omschreven wijn is vervaardigd in het wijndistrict van en dat volgens de Tunesische wetgeving de benaming van oorsprong „.....“ erkend wordt.

De aan deze wijn toegevoegde alcohol is alcohol, uit wijn gewonnen.

16. (1)

يحتفظ بهذه الخانة لبيانات أخرى من الدولة المصدرة

(1) Rubrik forbeholdt eksportlandets andre angivelser.

(1) Diese Nummer ist weiteren Angaben des Ausfuhrlandes vorbehalten.

(1) Space reserved for additional details given in the exporting country.

(1) Case réservée pour d'autres indications du pays exportateur.

(1) Spazio riservato per altre indicazioni del paese esportatore.

(1) Ruimte bestemd voor andere gegevens van het land van uitvoer.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RELATED TO 'DEVELOPMENT'

Other EEC publications about the Community's relations with the Third World can be obtained from the following address:

Commission of the European Communities
Directorate-General for Information
Publications distribution service, Room 2/84
Rue de la Loi, 200
B - 1049 Brussels (Belgium)

1. DOSSIERS

- The European Community and the Third World, Brussels, September 1977
- Europe and the Third World
A study on interdependence (by M. Noelke)
- Europe - Third World : The challenge of Interdependence (M. Noelke)
Edition 1980
- Lomé II - Special edition from the 'Courier' n° 58

2. "INFORMATION SERIES" AND "EUROPE INFORMATION" (generally all Community languages)

- The European Community and the Textile-Agreements
special edition (June 1978)
- The European Community and the Arab World n° 169/79
- Europe-Third World: Rural Development
- Solar Energy: A new area of ACP-EEC Cooperation
- The EEC and the developing countries: Outside the Lome Convention and the Southern Mediterranean
- Community Wine Imports
- Lomé II - Analysis chapter by chapter of the EEC-ACP Convention
- The development of trade between the European Community and the Arab League Countries
- Implications for the Southern Mediterranean countries of the second enlargement of the European Community (R. Taylor)
- Implications of the second enlargement for the Mediterranean and "ACP" policies of the European Community (E. Guth)
- The Question of Commodities in the North-South Dialogue
- Photovoltaic Energy as a Development Aid
- Tanzania - EEC Relations
- New forms of energies - facts and fictions
- The EEC and the Caribbean
- The European Community and Southern Africa
- Kenya - European Communities Cooperation
- Coffee, Cocoa, Bananes